

This is one of the most distinct and remarkable *Unios* in the United States. In its general structure, the hinge characters, the row of dorsal cicatrices, the incipient pallial sinus, and the gaping shell it shows relationship with *Unio tenuissimus*, and its naere is something like that of this species, but the female shell is considerably swollen in the post-basal region, and it reminds one a little of a short, compressed, female *Unio rectus*. The posterior opening, however, is its most remarkable character, commencing about midway up the end of the shell, and extending nearly to the ends of the laterals. This gap ends abruptly above, and less so below; the edges of the shell are reflected outwards, and considerably lamelated, and in old shells the remains of former reflected apertures may be seen. The opening in a fully adult shell is about one-fourth of an inch wide and one and one-fourth inch in length, and is as distinct as that of *Schizothærus nuttalli* of the west coast of the United States, and occupies about the same relative position that it does in this marine bivalve. It may possibly group with *Unio tenuissimus*, but it is quite likely that it will have to be made the type of a new group, related to that species, to the *alatus* and *tampicoensis* groups.

I desire to thank Mr. Chas. T. Simpson for the valuable aid given in the preparation of the above description and remarks.

NOTES ON QUEBEC PUPIDÆ AND OTHER SHELLS.

BY A. W. HANHAM, WINNIPEG, MAN,

My Quebec *Pupidæ* have just been looked over and separated for me by Dr. V. Sterki, to whom I am under many obligations for this labor of love. As a result my list of species, as far as these small things are concerned, requires some corrections and additions.

The following are the species taken, instead of as recorded on page 101, of the last volume of THE NAUTILUS:—

Pupa armifera Say. As already recorded.

Pupa pentodon Say. As already recorded.

Sphyradium edentulum Drap. Not uncommon; Isle d'Orleans and St. Joseph's de Levis.

Vertigo ovata Say. As already recorded.

Vertigo gouldii Binn. The most abundant species taken. Common on mossy rocks at St. Joseph's and St. Romauld's (this species was confounded with *bollesiana*).

Vertigo ventricosa Morse. Nearly as common as *gouldii*, and taken at St. Joseph's and St. Romauld's, as well as on the Island.

Vertigo curvidens Gould. As already recorded.

Vertigo milium Gould. Very rare.

Vertigo pygmaea Drap. Single example.

Vertigo tridentata Wolf. Single example.

A noticeable absentee from the above list is *Pupa contracta*, which however no doubt occurs in the Province.

Carychium exiguum Say. As already recorded.

Carychium exile Ad. One example.

Polygyra leai Ward. Referring to the valuable catalogue of North American land shells now appearing in THE NAUTILUS, I am glad to see that this shell has been recognized as a distinct species, for such I have always considered it. The species extends into Canada. In the spring of 1891, at Brantford, Ontario, in drift along the Grand River, I noticed plenty of dead shells, but never came across any living ones until October. On the 9th and 10th of that month, shortly before leaving for Quebec, I got over 200 specimens from a small corner of swampy land—overgrown with reeds and bushes—adjoining a sluggish stream. *Zonites ligerus* was in even greater abundance. Besides these species (rare in Canada) were taken: *Selenites concava*, *Vitрина limpida*, several small species of *Zonites*, *Pupa contracta*, *Succinea avara* and *ovalis*, and a very handsome small form of *S. obliqua*, *Pomatiopsis lapidaria*, etc. A richer spot could hardly have been found. From a steep bank not far back from the stream, I got a number of pairs of *Polygyra monodon*, but no *P. leai*, and I did not find the former species with *P. leai* down below. The chief object of this note is to show the Canadian record.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW UNIO.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

U. reclusus sp. nov.

Shell ovate-triangular, smooth, polished above, nearly equilateral, somewhat inflated. Substance of the shell moderate and quite uniform in thickness. Epidermis finely striate, rayless, brownish, with